

Manufacturer.

Analyses.

1. Derivation and Signification of the term Manufacturer; its appreciation first to things, made by hand, and afterwards to things made by machine. 3. Various Manufacturers. 4. What it has done, & what it will do.

Manufacture is a word derived from two Latin words, manus, the hand, and facio, to make; hence the literal meaning of the word Manufactures is, things made by the hand.

In modern times, however, that Manufactures might have rapidly progress, and that their construction might be greatly facilitated, machines were invented, the term Manufactures may be applied to everything, constructed either by the hand or with a machine.

Manufactures were formerly in a very limited state, but as man progresses in learning and civilization, like himself, his works undergo a thorough change almost for the better.

Manufactures are essential to render civilized and [?] a nation, and they may be approved by almost every nation, even the most barbarous. Formerly man inhabited a hovel, but now the first buildings cannot satisfy his cupidity. Formerly man was placed with clothes made of leaves and grass, but as his knowledge of Manufactures increased, he is not satisfied with the finest and every day is endeavoring to devise some means by which he can manufacture something better than the thing which he has.

The U. States is the greatest manufacturing country in the world. One hundred years ago where there might have been seen a single carpenter building a hut, and a single machinist managng to perform a little work in a day with a rudely constructed machine, now may be seen a hundred, aye, a thousand fine buildings and where, and where a single hammer was heard then, now may be heard ~~confusion~~ noise enough arising from manufactories of all kinds and [?], to deafen anybody. And to what may this rapid progress be attributed? To Manufactures – To the manufacturing spirit of its inhabitants. Manufactures are now so general, and have now

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The Pleasures of Traveling.
Analyses. Analyses

The pleasures afforded by traveling are very great and numerous.

By traveling we mean going from one country or place to another; hence, by saying the pleasures of traveling, we mean the pleasures with which we meet in traveling. ~~They are~~ pleasures afforded to us by traveling are very great and numerous. Formerly they were very few, and traveling was considered a very arduous ~~affair~~ duty! Then, as traveling was carried on by slow, lumbering ~~carriages~~ vehicles on land, and on the sea by ships equally as slow almost, moving only when it pleased the Almighty to send a wind, they journey, made in two weeks, can now be performed in a day, and thus was it rendered a pleasure. Now we travel on land by railroads, ~~traveling~~ going at the rate of 15 miles an hour, and in some places 30 & 60 miles an hour. In traveling on railroads in cars [?] by steam, we see much to interest ourselves. We are carried, as it were, almost by magic viewing, as we go, and admiring the varied scenery, over which we pass, now we see a mountain, now a hill, and before we are satisfied, the scene become so greatly facilitated in their construction, that the things which took twenty to men to build them, now can be built in less time and by less men.

Manufactories are now seen everywhere, which give token of their work by their immense smoke and [?]. Look into the cities; men are seen everywhere in a great hurt, engaged in something very important, and what is it? Manufactories, the all-absorbing business of the age. Some rush forward and seize plank; others, cotton, and scarcely have they put them out of their hand, before something, useful and ornamental may be seen, in the shape of Furniture, cloth, etc. In the U.S. there are 120,000 manufacturing establishments, all of which are daily engaged in manufacturing things out of cotton, silk, wood, etc. From ~~an~~ dependent nation, the U. States have

Jan. 23rd 1857

The Pleasures of Traveling.
Analyses.

1st Signification

2nd Pleasures afforded to the eye

3rd Pleasures presented to the mind

4th Impressions made upon us

5th Improvements made by traveling

By Traveling we mean going from one country or place to another; hence, by The Pleasures of Traveling we mean the pleasures with which we meet while traveling.

Formerly the pleasures of traveling were very few, and traveling was considered an arduous task, as it was carried on land in slow, lumbering vehicles and on the seas by ships moving only when it pleased the Almighty to send a wind. The journey, performed then in two weeks, can now be made in one day; and then it was rendered a pleasure.

Now we travel on land on Rail Roads in cars, impelled by steam, going at the rate of 15 or 30 miles in an hour, & in some places 60.

In traveling on Railroads we see much with which to interest ourselves. We go, as it were, almost by magic, viewing and admiring, as we go, that varied scenery, over which we pass; new we behold a mountain in the distant, whose loft summit is covered with trees, the witness of, perhaps, of ~~the last century~~, a whole century; now a hill, and before we have satisfied our curiosity, the whole scene is changed, and instead of seeing before us a mountain or a hill, a low, level tract of land is presented to our gaze, covered, interspersed with marshy places, upon which flourish the most odoriferous flowers, and, in rapid succession, ere we have time to notice the change of scenery, the beauty of the place and the sweet scents of the flowers, strike us simultaneously, and equally as quick do we exclaim "How beautiful! How refreshing!"

But let us see the advantages of traveling on the ocean. We enter the vessel, and for the first few days may experience a great deal of misery, but the sickness soon leaves us, and we walk upon deck to inhale the fresh, pure air, to be refreshed by the ever-flowing sea-breeze. We see nothing but the sky above and the sea below. The waves rise and fall, over which the gallant ship rides nobly. As we contemplate the scene, admiration ~~for~~ of the art of man spontaneously arises in our breast, for thus being able to devise means, by which he can cross the ocean, that above all is God held, whose [?] is acknowledged by every thing around, yea, by the men themselves, in whose formation, the art of God is made manifest.

But the greatest pleasure in traveling is having advantages of posting the mind as to the situation of a country, the customs and habits of its inhabitants, learning the manner of its government, comparing it to our own, and having the pleasure of knowing that we inhabit a country reared by liberty, whose government is pure and not tyrannical. And are not these pleasures? Who has not a desire to travel? Who that has read the classics, has not a desire to visit Rome and Greece, whose former deeds were commemorated in History, whose heroes were ~~extolled~~ immortalized? Who has not a desire to visit Cartage, in whose walls, in days of yore, was entertained Aeneas, the leader of a land of Trojans, whose deeds have been extolled by the poet Virgil?

But the greatest pleasure of traveling is, while traveling and viewing the beauties of the universe, we become impressed with a sense of fear, love and veneration, which is due to God alone, "from whom cometh every perfect and good gift" and everything which we need for our minds, souls and bodies.

Jan. 30th 1857

Death.
Analyses.

1. What is Death?
2. The various ways in which we meet Death
3. The solemnity of death; the grief it carries
4. Impressions made upon us by the thoughts of it
5. Why should we prepare for Death?

Death is but a long sleep, from which we all will one day awake to find ourselves in the presence of God, to be arranged before His tribunal ~~of God~~ for the violation of His laws.

Death meets us in a variety of ways. While pursuing the paths of life, from which we have taken everything to hinder, or obstruct, us in gaining our fortune; which plenty, like the ever-shining sun, whose rays warm us, shines upon us; while Fame and Honor have lifted us above ordinary things; when we have every thing to please and satisfy, and to render us cheerful and happy; then does death come; it strikes us; we fall, and pass into the hands of Eternity, whose agent is. O Death! How mighty thou art! How inflexible are thy laws! Thou art one, to whom every body is indebted and can nothing appease thou, but the life of thy debtor? Hast thou not been satisfied with the lives of myriads upon myriads upon thou hast snatched from the world? Canst thou not release us from the debt, which we owe thus? Keep, O keep, thy hands away from us!

How solemn is Death! When we reflect upon it, it arises before us as being the nucleus of Misery, Suffering, Despair, and everything which we fear and dread. To poor, miserable mortals, it is painted in its drabdest colors and there is nothing in it, which lends to please, or satisfy, us.

We go out in the spring-time of life, inspired by the beauty of everything around, in great hopes and expectations, but alas! Our doom is sealed – Death strikes us, and we are borne from the earth “as the flower which withered and faded away.” The sickle of Death is ever-moving.

We are very greatly impressed with the solemnity, and resolve that henceforth our actions should be guided, religion, morality, & everything that is good, perfect and ennobling, for which Christians are characterized, and for which every one, that bears this form of man, should be characterized. All are cut off alike by death – the rich and the poor – the old and the young – the Christian and the sinner. How horrible it is to think even for a moment upon the sentence, every body and everything must die! But how true! Death and decay, which is Death’s mark, are written upon everything. Time brings us nearer to it; and as the seasons of life revolve, the truth that everything must wither and fade away, is made more evident. The former to-day bloometh, but to-morrow [?]. As the seasons pass around, time whispers “Death” in our ears; the air seems to waft it hither and thither, and scarcely have the autumnal winds begun to blow, before death is made more evident by the death of the vegetable kingdom.

But I have said, and I repeat it that Death is not partial. It takes away those famous as statesmen, warriors, philanthropists, & Families and societies are destroyed by it. The father mourning for his son, upon whom he has died, because the mark of death is branded, as it were, with a hot iron, and it cannot be effaced from his brow. The mother goes about weeping, because her children are not. The gay & the merry convene, but their light, chaste, step is taken away, and why? Death has been among their number and taken the liveliest of them away. Death meets the gambler as he fills his pocket with money obtained by deceitful means; it meets the miser as he holds in his old, withered hands, his filthy luck for which he has pawned his health, and for which he has fears lest he might suddenly be deprived of it, until death relieves him; it meets the

Christian, as he kneels in humble supplication to his Maker; it meets the sinner, as he opens his mouth to damn one of his fellow-beings.

Why do we hear the bell toll, and see the mournful procession? Alas! The truth is but too manifest! Death has again been amongst us, as has carried away from the earth a soul either to be damned or blessed.

We view the beauties of nature, the sublimity of God's works, and we begin to admire them, but the thought that they must die, enters our mind, and they instantly lose their beauty.

But we should be contented, for the "Lord hath given, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord".

How miserable death is! With what great suffering is it attended! And is there no way, by which we can overcome this suffering? Yes: Christianity can overcome it. What a vast difference between the death of a Christian & a sinner! The countenance of the one is lit up with a smile, while he utters the impressing words "I am ready". The countenance of the other is very different; he gnashes his teeth, which he utters, with his off polluted lips, a fearful imprecation. There is a reason that we should be prepared to die. If we are prepared, we will be blessed, if not damned; thus we see on the one hand we enjoy eternal bless; on the other, eternal damnation. We should be prepared, for it is the command of God, our Father, whom we should learn to love, fear, and respect, whose command we should obey. The few days we pass on this earth should be devoted to the performance of God's Commandments, and, should we not be requited on this earth, we will be in heaven. When we shall have gained everything [?] for us to reside in the abode of the Lord, then, and not till then, will Death be a pleasure. Then can we exclaim with the poet: "I would not live always; I ask not to stay, where storm after storm rises dark over the way. The few buried morning that have damned on [?] are enough for life's woes, full enough for its cheer."

Feb. 6th, 1857